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RYMAN, DANIEL J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/576,920	OKANOUE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Daniel J. Ryman	2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3, 5-7 and 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 4, 8, and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All
 - b) Some *
 - c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 3/8/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. On pages 31-32 of the Response, Applicant argues that Brewer does not disclose or suggest an ad hoc network in which there is no integrated server. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Examiner relies on the combination of Brewer and Sharony to disclose a mobile unit connecting to an ad hoc network. Therefore, Examiner does not rely on Brewer to teach an ad hoc network, such that Brewer does not need to disclose an ad hoc network.

2. Applicant goes on to argue that Brewer is incapable of disclosing a connection procedure for an ad hoc network and an infrastructure network which are configured in an integrated mode and then using a procedure corresponding to the connected network. Examiner, respectfully, disagrees. Examiner again stresses that it is the combination of Brewer and Sharony which teaches a mobile connecting to an ad hoc network and an infrastructure network. Therefore, Examiner does not rely on Brewer to teach a mobile unit connecting to an ad hoc network and an infrastructure network. In addition, Examiner submits that Brewer discloses a connection procedure for a second network and an infrastructure network which are configured in an integrated mode and then using a procedure corresponding to the connected network, as is

disclosed in col. 4, lines 27-63. This disclosure comprises part of the basis for the combination which renders the claim obvious.

3. Applicant further argues on pages 32-33 of the Response that Brewer does not disclose that the connection procedure for an ad hoc network and an infrastructure network are configured in an integrated mode in the mobile terminal. Again, Examiner submits that it is the combination of references which teaches the connection procedure for an ad hoc network and an infrastructure network, not Brewer alone. Examiner also submits that Brewer does disclose a connection procedure for a second network and an infrastructure network which are configured in an integrated mode and then using a procedure corresponding to the connected network, as is disclosed in col. 4, lines 27-63. This disclosure comprises part of the basis for the combination which renders the claim obvious.

4. On page 33 of the Response, Applicant argues that Brewer does not disclose a mobile terminal comprising a move management means that outputs a transmission packet to manage whether or not the mobile terminal has moved from the network. Examiner, respectfully, disagrees. Brewer discloses that the computer issues a discover command to discover the type of network (col. 9, lines 11-15 and col. 9, lines 23-35). Brewer also discloses that the computer recognizes when it has moved (col. 9, lines 35-50) and that a move will necessitate the computer to change DHCP leases (col. 9, lines 52-62). Thus, Brewer discloses, as broadly defined, a move management means that outputs transmission packets to manage whether or not the mobile terminal has moved from the network since Brewer discloses that the unit outputs packets in response to a move (such as new DHCP lease packets and a packet to discover a type of network).

5. Applicant proceeds to argue, on page 33 of the Response, that Sharony does not disclose an ad hoc network, where an ad hoc network is a network with no integrated server. Examiner, respectfully, asserts that Sharony does disclose an ad hoc network which does not contain an integrated server. Sharony explicitly discloses that an “object of the invention is to provide a communications network architecture suitable for mobile radio networks in which …mobile nodes are able to change their subnet affiliations dynamically” (col. 2, lines 15-19) and that the invention is “a method of configuring a radio network having nodes that are subject to dynamically changing topology” (col. 2, lines 28-42). These descriptions convey an ad hoc network with no integrated server.

6. Applicant further argues on page 33 that Sharony does not disclose several limitations. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Examiner relies on the combination of Brewer and Sharony to disclose a connection procedure for an ad hoc and an infrastructure network and to disclose mobile unit connected to an infrastructure network and an ad hoc network that comprises move management means. Therefore, Examiner does not rely on Sharony to teach the aforementioned limitations.

7. On page 34 of the Response, Applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine the teachings of Brewer and Sharony. Examiner, respectfully, disagrees. While Brewer does not expressly disclose that the second network can be an ad hoc network where an ad hoc network is a temporary network formed of only plural terminals, Brewer does disclose that the second

network can be wireless (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 21); that the second network can be of various configurations and types (col. 6, lines 22-39); and that the second network needs only to have the ability to transmit a terminal address (IP address) and network address (subnet mask) to a newly connected computer (col. 8, lines 12-37). Sharony teaches, in an ad hoc network (network with dynamically changing topology), that an ad hoc network has the ability to transmit a terminal address and network address to a newly connected computer in order to provide a network where nodes can change network affiliation dynamically (col. 2, lines 9-26; col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14; and col. 6, lines 33-44), where the ad hoc network is a network temporarily formed of only plural terminals (col. 1, lines 18-23). Thus, Examiner maintains that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an ad hoc network as the second network in order to allow mobile terminals to be able to dynamically enter and leave a network in which a wired backbone does not exist. With the motivation being an ad hoc network allows for a dynamic architecture.

8. Given the above arguments, Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 1-7 and 9. Applicant is urged to add further limitations to the claims in order to distinguish the claims from the prior art.

Specification

9. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 14, line 10 “ooposite” should be “opposite”. The sentence found on page 38, lines 7-11 is not a complete sentence. On page 47, “503 represents ad hoc network/network address request message” should be “513 represents ad hoc network/network address request message” in order to match Fig. 11. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 1-3, 5-7, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brewer et al (USPN 5,918,016) in view of Sharony (USPN 5,652,751).

12. Regarding claim 1, Brewer discloses a mobile terminal that can be connected in a mobile mode between an infrastructure network and an second network (col. 4, lines 27-62), said infrastructure network being a permanent network interconnected via a relay node (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 7, lines 20-58), said second network being a network formed of plural terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35), said infrastructure network having plural mobile terminals, relay nodes, and a server which provides information needed for connection of mobile terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35); and wherein an infrastructure network connection procedure and an second network connection procedure are configured in an integrated mode in an address management process (col. 4, lines 28-62), a connection network identification process (col. 9, lines 21-35) and a destination address capture process which are needed when said mobile terminal is connected to a network to establish communications (col. 11, lines 45-56) where “an IP address of one or more machines providing name services” is taken to indicate a destination address capture process; wherein each process including steps of identifying whether a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is a second network or infrastructure network and then using a

procedure corresponding to the connected network (col. 4, lines 27-62 and col. 9, lines 21-35). Brewer does not expressly disclose that the second network can be an ad hoc network where an ad hoc network is a temporary network formed of only plural terminals. Brewer does disclose that the second network can be wireless (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 21); that the second network can be of various configurations and types (col. 6, lines 22-39); and that the second network needs only to have the ability to transmit a terminal address (IP address) and network address (subnet mask) to a newly connected computer (col. 8, lines 12-37). Sharony teaches, in an ad hoc network (network with dynamically changing topology), that an ad hoc network has the ability to transmit a terminal address and network address to a newly connected computer in order to provide a network where nodes can change network affiliation dynamically (col. 2, lines 9-26; col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14; and col. 6, lines 33-44), where the ad hoc network is a network temporarily formed of only plural terminals (col. 1, lines 18-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an ad hoc network as the second network in order to allow mobile terminals to be able to dynamically enter and leave a network in which a wired backbone does not exist.

13. Regarding claim 2, Brewer discloses a mobile terminal that can be connected in a mobile mode between an infrastructure network and a second network (col. 4, lines 27-62), said infrastructure network being a permanent network interconnected via a relay node (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 7, lines 20-58), said second network being a network formed of plural terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35), said infrastructure network having plural mobile terminals, relay nodes, and a server which provides information needed for connection of mobile terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col.

9, line 35), said mobile terminal comprising: a. receive packet input means for inputting as a receive packet a packet transmitted onto a communication medium configuring a network to be connected (col. 9, lines 21-35); b. transmission packet output means for transmitting a transmission packet onto said communication medium (col. 9, lines 21-35); c. means for inputting an opposite communication party's name of said mobile terminal itself (col. 11, lines 45-56) where it is implicit from "an IP address of one or more machines providing name services" that there is a means for inputting an opposite communication party's name; d. means for outputting a destination address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (col. 11, lines 45-56) where it is implicit that communication in the network occurs through destination addresses such that a destination addresses is output corresponding to the opposite communication party's name when the device issues a packet for the opposite party; e. address management means for receiving said receive signal, for identifying whether or not said network to be connected is said infrastructure network or a second network, and for transmitting said transmission packet which captures and manages an address used in said network (col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; and col. 9, lines 21-35); f. destination address capture means for receiving said receive signal, for identifying whether or not said network to be connected is said infrastructure network or ad hoc network, for outputting said transmission packet to capture said destination address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name, and for obtaining a destination address of said opposite communication party's name (col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; col. 9, lines 21-35; and col. 11, lines 45-56) where "an IP address of one or more machines providing name services" is taken to indicate a destination address capture process; and g. move management means for receiving said receive packet and outputting said

transmission packet to manage whether or not said movable terminal itself has moved from said network to be connected to another network (col. 12, lines 55-65). Brewer does not expressly disclose that the second network can be an ad hoc network where an ad hoc network is a temporary network formed of only plural terminals. Brewer does disclose that the second network can be wireless (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 21); that the second network can be of various configurations and types (col. 6, lines 22-39); and that the second network needs only to have the ability to transmit a terminal address (IP address) and network address (subnet mask) to a newly connected computer (col. 8, lines 12-37). Sharony teaches, in an ad hoc network (network with dynamically changing topology), that an ad hoc network has the ability to transmit a terminal address and network address to a newly connected computer in order to provide a network where nodes can change network affiliation dynamically (col. 2, lines 9-26; col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14; and col. 6, lines 33-44), where the ad hoc network is a network temporarily formed of only plural terminals (col. 1, lines 18-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an ad hoc network as the second network in order to allow mobile terminals to be able to dynamically enter and leave a network in which a wired backbone does not exist.

14. Regarding claim 3, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the address management means comprises: a. ad hoc/ infrastructure network identification means for identifying whether or not a network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is said infrastructure network or said ad hoc network in response to said receive packet (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), for outputting a network identification signal representing a network to which a network to be connected by said

mobile terminal itself is connected, for outputting an infrastructure network connection signal when said network to be connected is said infrastructure network, and for outputting an ad hoc network connection signal when said network to be connected is said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where it is implicit that the device will notify all parts within the device as to in which network the device is operating; b. infrastructure network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said infrastructure network connection signal, for outputting necessary transmission data as said transmission packet, and for managing an address used by said mobile terminal itself when a network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is an infrastructure network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35); c. ad hoc network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, for outputting necessary data as said transmission packet, and for managing an address used by said mobile terminal itself when said network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is an ad hoc network (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and d. a switch for receiving said network identification signal, said transmission packet from said infrastructure network address management means, and said transmission packet from said ad hoc network address management means, for selectively outputting said transmission packet from said infrastructure network address management means by said network identification signal when a network in a connection state to said mobile terminal itself is an infrastructure network, and for selectively outputting said transmission packet from said ad hoc network address management means when said network in a connection state is an ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; and col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

15. Regarding claim 5, referring to claim 3, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the ad hoc network address management means comprises: a. ad hoc network/ network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, outputting a message requesting a network address containing a network address used in a new ad hoc network when a new ad hoc network is configured for connection as said transmission packet (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) and a message representing a spent network address when said ad hoc network/ network address request message containing said spent network address in an ad hoc network connected by said mobile terminal itself has been received (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where neighbor nodes transmit messages concerning addresses availability/unavailability, capturing a network address of an ad hoc network to which said mobile terminal itself is connected, based on said receive packet (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting a network address captured signal representing that the captured network address and the network address have been captured, and managing said captured network address not to be used in an overlap mode (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and b. an hoc network/ terminal address management means for receiving said receive packet, said ad hoc network connection signal, said captured network address, and said network address captured signal, outputting as said transmission packet a message requesting a terminal address list being used in said ad hoc network when said mobile terminal is connected to an existing ad hoc network and a message containing said terminal address list held by said mobile terminal itself in response to said address list requesting message (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-64), capturing a terminal address used in ad hoc network to

be connected by said mobile terminal itself, based on said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, and acknowledging a terminal address to be used in said ad hoc network connected by said mobile terminal itself (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, line 33-col. 7, line 9).

16. Regarding claim 6, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the destination address capture means comprises: a. ad hoc/ infrastructure network identification means for receiving said receive packet, identifying whether or not a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is said infrastructure network or said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting a network identification signal representing a network to be connected to a network connected by said mobile terminal (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting an infrastructure network connection signal when said network to be connected is said infrastructure network, and outputting an ad hoc network connection signal when said network to be connected is said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where it is implicit that the device will notify its constituent parts as to which network it is currently connected; b. a first switch for receiving the name of said opposite communication party's name of said mobile terminal itself and said network identification signal and selecting a destination of said opposite communication party's name based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); c. infrastructure network/ destination address capture means for receiving said infrastructure network connection signal and said opposite communication party's name, transmitting a message requesting a terminal address

corresponding to said communication opponent's name, detecting a message containing a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name from said receive packet, and outputting said terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56); d. ad hoc network/ destination address capture means for receiving said ad hoc network connection signal and said opposite communication party's name, transmitting a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name, detecting a message containing a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name from said receive packet, and outputting said terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); e. a second switch for selectively outputting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said infrastructure network/ destination address capture means and a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said ad hoc network/ destination address capture means, based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and f. a third switch for selectively transmitting a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said infrastructure network/ destination address capture means and a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said ad hoc/ destination address capture means, based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

17. Regarding claim 7, referring to claim 6, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the ad hoc network/destination address capture means comprises: a. destination terminal address detection means for receiving said network identification signal, starting up when a connection network of said mobile terminal itself is an ad hoc network, receiving said receive packet and said opposite communication party's name, outputting the terminal address of said opposite communication party's name by detecting a destination address message containing correspondence relationships between said opposite communication party's name and said opposite communication party's terminal address from said receive packet, and outputting a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); b. destination terminal address request message output means for receiving said opposite communication party's name, broadcasting as said transmission packet a message requesting the correspondence relationship between said opposite communication party's name and said opposite communication party's terminal to a communication medium in which a connection network of said mobile terminal itself configures an ad hoc network, and outputting a timer start-up signal (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; c. a timer for starting measuring a predetermined period of time in response to said timer start-up signal, ceasing measurement of said predetermined period of time when a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party is received during measuring said predetermined period of time, and outputting a time-out signal representing a timeout when the measurement of said predetermined period of time ends (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are

well known in the art to measure a time-out period; d. terminal address non-capture detection means for outputting a terminal address non-capture signal representing that a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name cannot be captured, when said time-out signal is received (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; e. a control circuit for outputting a switch control pulse that selects said terminal address non-capture signal when said time-out signal is input and selects a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party when a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party is input (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; f. a switch for selectively outputting said terminal address non-capture signal or said terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party, based on said switch control pulse (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; g. destination terminal address request message detection means for detecting said destination terminal address request message in response to said receive packet and then outputting said destination address message transmission request signal when said destination terminal address request message requests a terminal address to the name of said mobile terminal itself (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and h. destination terminal address message transmission means for broadcasting as said transmission packet said destination terminal address message containing its own terminal address to a communication medium in which a connection network of said mobile terminal configures an ad hoc network, when said destination

address message transmission request signal is input (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

18. Regarding claim 9, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the mobile management means comprises: a. network advertisement request message transmission means for detecting said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network advertisement message containing a network address of a network to which said mobile terminal is connected, in response to said receive packet, detecting that said mobile terminal has been moved to a different network when said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network advertisement message cannot be received for a predetermined period of time, and transmitting said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network advertisement request message requesting the network address of said network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and col. 9, lines 39-52 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where a time-out is implicit; and b. ad hoc network advertisement means for receiving said receive packet when a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is an ad hoc network, and transmitting said ad hoc network advertisement message representing the presence of said ad hoc network in cooperation with another mobile terminal connected to said ad hoc network (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

Allowable Subject Matter

19. Claim 4 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(k).

20. Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(h).

21. Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(i).

Conclusion

22. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Belanger et al (USPN 5,729,680) see col. 2, lines 9-28; col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 15; col. 10, lines 46-col. 11, line 14; col. 13, lines 9-25; col. 13, lines 36-50; col. 25, line 50-col. 26, line 37; and col. 26, lines 56-65 which pertains to a wireless network where a mobile unit can roam from an infrastructure to an ad hoc network. Perkins (USPN 5,412,654) see entire document which pertains to exchanging routing information in an ad hoc network. Messenger (USPN 5,276,680) see entire document which pertains to registering a wireless device in an infrastructure network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Ryman whose telephone number is (703)305-6970. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 7:00-5:00 with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (703)308-6602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Daniel J. Ryman
Examiner
Art Unit 2665

DJR
Daniel J. Ryman



STEVEN H. D. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER